## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0610 BIOLOGY

0610/21

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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## **General notes**

Do not exceed the section sub-totals or question maxima.

Symbols used in mark scheme and guidance notes.

/ separates alternatives for a marking point

; separates points for the award of a mark

MP mark point – used in guidance notes when referring to numbered marking points

ORA or reverse argument / reasoning

OWTTE or words to that effect

A accept – as a correct response

R reject – this is marked with a cross and any following correct statements do not

gain any marks

I ignore / irrelevant / inadequate - this response gains no mark, but any following

correct answers can gain marks.

( ) the word / phrase in brackets is not required to gain marks but sets the context of

the response for credit.

e.g. (waxy) cuticle. Waxy not needed but if it was described as a cellulose cuticle

then no mark is awarded.

mitosis underlined words – this word only

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1													
	cat	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	5a	5b	cat family member	note – no mark for cat A
	Α											L. caracal	I – all ticks and crosses in the grid
	В											A. jubatus;	
	С											P. leo;	A – if generic name letter missing credit species name alone
	D											N. nebulosa;	R – if wrong generic name letter given
	Е											L. rufus;	I – common names such as lion, tiger etc.
	F											P. tigris;	
(	each correctly identified cat – 1 mark [5]												
	[Total: 5]												

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2	(a)	<ul> <li>(i) 1 a diet that contains all the necessary nutrients / OW</li> <li>2 in the required quantities / OWTTE;</li> <li>3 for sex / age / activity;</li> <li>4 to maintain health / for healthy living;</li> </ul>	/TTE;	A – ref. to 7 nutrients, list of all 7 necessary nutrients A – amount, not in excess
		any three – 1 mark each	[3]	
		(ii) two of – carbohydrates / protein / water;	[1]	<ul><li>note – two responses for 1 mark.</li><li>A – starch / sugar as alternatives for carbohydrate</li></ul>
	(b)	<ul> <li>too little fibre –</li> <li>fibre aids peristalsis / aid movement through alimentary OWTTE;</li> <li>can lead to constipation;</li> </ul>	/ canal /	I – ref. to diarrhoea
		3 associated with (colon) cancer;		
		any two – 1 mark each	[2]	
		too much fat –  1 body stores (excess) fat;  2 can lead to obesity / overweight;  3 associated with coronary heart disease;  4 increase risk of diabetes  any two – 1 mark each	[2]	<ul> <li>A – other descriptions of overweight</li> <li>A – specific correct ref. to symptoms e.g. heart attack, block arteries</li> <li>I – heart problems as too vague</li> </ul>
	(c)	<ul> <li>calcium used in bones / teeth;</li> <li>strengthens / hardens bone / teeth / enamel;</li> <li>lack leads to rickets (in bones);</li> <li>bones lack rigidity / become bent / curved;</li> <li>teeth more prone to disease / decay / cavities;</li> <li>involved in clotting / OWTTE;</li> <li>blood may not clot properly;</li> </ul>		
		any three – 1 mark each	[3]	
		[То	otal: 11]	

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3	(a)	<ul> <li>M – <u>urethra;</u></li> <li>N – sperm duct / vas deferens;</li> <li>O – <u>ureter;</u></li> </ul>	[3]	
		testes – produce sperm / male gametes / sex cells; produce / release testosterone;	[2]	<ul><li>I – stores sperm</li><li>A – male hormone</li></ul>
		<pre>prostate gland — produces (part of) seminal fluid / semen / fluid that activates / nourishes sperm / fluid for sperm to swim i</pre>	n; [1]	
		scrotum – supports / holds / contains testes (outside of body cavallows testes to stay below body temperature / cool;	vity) / [1]	
	(b)	<ul><li>(i) X must be clearly linked to sperm duct;</li><li>(ii) condom;</li></ul>	[1]	R – X on urethra; If more than 1 X on Fig, if any wrong – no mark
		latex / rubber is impermeable (to body fluids / ser	men);	
		prevents female body fluids coming in contact with female to make body fluids coming in contact with female to		<ul> <li>A – ref. to causative agent in lieu of body fluid</li> <li>A – prevents contact / exchange of body fluids;</li> <li>I – ref. to contraception</li> </ul>
	(	(iii) HIV / syphilis / gonorrhoea / (genital) herpes / NS chlamydia;	SU [1]	A – AIDS and any other valid example
			[Total: 11]	

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4	(a)	(i)	<ul> <li>A – sensory neurone;</li> <li>B – motor neurone;</li> <li>C – synapse;</li> </ul>		A – nerve fibre, nerve
				[4]	A – intermediate, internuncial, connector neurone
		(ii)	muscles; glands;	[2]	A – in either order I – specific examples
	(b)	(i)	response (to a stimulus) that is automatic / involuntary / OWTTE; and rapid;	[2]	<ul><li>A – ref. to a correct sequence of neurones MAX 1</li><li>A – descriptions of a reflex</li></ul>
		(ii)	withdrawal reflex / knee jerk reflex / iris reflex;	[1]	A – any other valid reflex action
			[Total:	9]	

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(a) (i)	ovary	/ testis;		[1]	I – gonads, sex organs, gametes
(ii)	ovary	/ anther;		[1]	I – gametes, ovum A – ovule / stamen / carpel
	MP	differences			·
		mitosis	meiosis		
	1	chromosome number stays the same / produces diploid nuclei	halves chromosome number / produces haploid nuclei;		A – cells for nuclei
	2	forms body cells	forms gametes;	$\exists \bot$	A – any other valid point
	3	cells have paired chromosomes	cells have unpaired chromosomes;		
	4	no exchange of genetic material	can have exchange of genetic material;		
	5	forms two nuclei	forms four nuclei;		A – cells for nuclei
	6	new nuclei genetically identical to original / one another	new nuclei genetically different to original / one another		A – cells for nuclei
	7	comprises one division	comprises two divisions;		
(b) (i)	chan	nree – 1 mark each		[3]	
(ii)	1 X	•	or chromosomes;	[2]	I – genetic material
		tra violet light; nising radiation;			I – pollution, smoking,
	,	nutagenic) chemicals;			A – alpha, beta, gamma rays, radioactivity, nuclear fallout I – radiation
	any t	vo – 1 mark each		[2]	A – any named mutagen, cigarette tar

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6	(a) (i)	photosynthesis;	[1]	
	(ii)	chlorophyll;		I – chloroplasts
	(iii)	12 000 kJ;		
	(iv)	bacteria; fungi;	[2]	
	(v)	8000 / 100 000 × 100; 8 (%);	[2]	<b>note</b> – if correct answer given but no working then award both marks
	(vi)	<ul> <li>energy released / lost by respiration;</li> <li>used in metabolism / chemical reactions;</li> <li>used in body activities / movement / passage of impulse</li> <li>lost as heat (to the environment);</li> <li>lost in excreta;</li> <li>lost in decomposition at death;</li> <li>not all of primary consumer is eaten;</li> </ul>	es;	R – energy used in or for respiration e.g. digestion
		any three – 1 mark each	[3]	
		oup of organisms of one species; ng in same area and at the same time;	[2]	
		[Total:	12]	

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7	(a) (i	) <b>D</b> – next to relevant arrow; [1	note – for any letter if it is written more than once on Fig. only award mark if all are correct
	(ii	) P – next to relevant arrow;	award mark if all are correct
	(iii	) R – next to relevant arrow;	
	(b)		Responses must be in context of increasing activities since 1850
	1	use of fossil fuels;	to gain credit
	2	because of increased energy demands;	A – refs to industry, factories
	3	use of vehicles;	A loss souls an disvide height wood we
	4	less photosynthesis;	A – less carbon dioxide being used up
	5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A – decreased numbers of trees
	6	burning of trees / forests;	
			A – increased population (more respiration)
	а	ny four – 1 mark each [4	A – any other valid point e.g. detail / explanation of one of the MPs
		[Total: 7]	

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8	(a	) (i	aorta and pulmonary vein(s);	[1]	note – two responses for 1 mark
		(ii	) <b>P</b> ;	[1]	
		(iii	) Q/R;	[1]	A – Q and R
	(b	o) 1 2 3 4 5	contraction of muscles / wall; of <u>left</u> ventricle; increases pressure; forces cuspid / bicuspid / S valve shut; forces semi lunar / R valve open; ny three – 1 mark each	[3]	I – ref. to P I – ref. to Q
	(c	;) (i	coronary artery / vessels;		
		(ii		[2]	A – in either order
			[Total:	9]	

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**9** (a) 1 evaporation of water from leaf / stem / plant;

- 2 diffusion of water vapour;
- 3 through stomata;
- 4 down concentration gradient;

any three - 1 mark each

[3]

No credit for effects of transpiration

I - ref. to mineral salts

A – from high concentration to lower concentration (of water), down water potential gradient

(b)

- 1 temperature rise increases the rate of transpiration / evaporation / ORA;
- 2 warm air can contain more water (vapour) / ORA;
- 3 increases concentration gradient / ORA;
- 1 increasing light increases the rate of transpiration / ORA;
- 2 increasing light stomata open further / ORA;
- 3 allows more diffusion / ORA;
- decreasing humidity increases the rate of transpiration / evaporation / ORA;
- 2 drier air increases concentration gradient / ORA;
- 3 more water vapour lost / ORA;
- 1 increasing wind speed increases the rate of transpiration / ORA;
- 2 more air movement removes saturated air / ORA;
- 3 away from stomata / (leaf) surface;

any two factors - 2 marks max each

[4]

[Total: 7]

Read response as two separate paragraphs.

Responses may include factor in description. No credit for naming factor.

I - ref. to time of day